

# OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

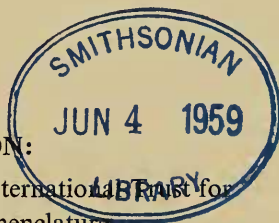
*Edited by*

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

VOLUME 20. Part 29. Pp. 311—328

## OPINION 562

Suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *anonyma* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera)



LONDON:

Printed by Order of the International Trust for  
Zoological Nomenclature  
and

Sold on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological  
Nomenclature by the International Trust at its Publications Office  
41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7  
1959

Price Nine Shillings

*(All rights reserved)*

# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

## COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 562

### A. The Officers of the Commission

*Honorary Life President*: Dr. Karl JORDAN (*British Museum (Natural History), Zoological Museum, Tring, Herts., England*)

---

*President*: Professor James Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)

*Vice-President*: Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*Sao Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953)

*Secretary*: Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948)

### B. The Members of the Commission

(Arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

- Professor H. BOSCHMA (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (1st January 1947)
- Senor Dr. Angel CABRERA (*La Plata, Argentina*) (27th July 1948)
- Mr. Francis HEMMING (*London, England*) (27th July 1948) (*Secretary*)
- Dr. Henning LEMCHE (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*) (27th July 1948)
- Professor Pierre BONNET (*Université de Toulouse, France*) (9th June 1950)
- Mr. Norman Denbigh RILEY (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) (9th June 1950)
- Professor Tadeusz JACZEWSKI (*Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*) (15th June 1950)
- Professor Robert MERTENS (*Natur-Museum u. Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*) (5th July 1950)
- Professor Erich Martin HERING (*Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*) (5th July 1950)
- Senhor Dr. Afranio do AMARAL (*S. Paulo, Brazil*) (12th August 1953) (*Vice-President*)
- Professor J. R. DYMOND (*University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada*) (12th August 1953)
- Professor J. Chester BRADLEY (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953) (*President*)
- Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)
- Professor Béla HANKÓ (*Mezőgazdasági Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary*) (12th August 1953)
- Dr. Norman R. STOLL (*Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.*) (12th August 1953)
- Mr. P. C. SYLVESTER-BRADLEY (*Sheffield University, Sheffield, England*) (12th August 1953)
- Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (12th August 1953)
- Dr. K. H. L. KEY (*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*) (15th October 1954)
- Dr. Alden H. MILLER (*Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, U.S.A.*) (29th October 1954)
- Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (*Národní Museum V Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia*) (30th October 1954)
- Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (*Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria*) (6th November 1954)
- Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (*The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel*) (11th November 1954)
- Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (4th December 1954)
- Professor Enrico TORTONESE (*Museo di Storia Naturale "G. Doria", Genova, Italy*) (16th December 1954)

## OPINION 562

### SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIFIC NAME "ANONYMA" LEWIS (W.A.), 1872, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "LIMENITIS ANONYMA" (CLASS INSECTA, ORDER LEPIDOPTERA)

**RULING** :—(1) Under the Plenary Powers the specific name *anonyma* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* (Name No. 1645) ;
- (b) *reducta* Staudinger, 1901, as published in the combination *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var. *reducta* (Name No. 1646) ;
- (c) *schiffermulleri* [sic] Higgins, 1933, as published in the combination *Limenitis schiffermulleri* [sic] (Name No. 1647) ;
- (d) *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio rivularis*, the entry so made to bear the endorsement that the nominal species so named is to be interpreted by reference to the specimen figured by Scopoli (J.A.) as Figure 443 in 1763 in the work entitled *Entomologia Carniolica*, that specimen having been designated to be the lectotype of the above nominal species by Hemming (F.) in paragraph 3 of the communication reproduced as Part 3 of the Appendix to the document given in paragraph 14 of the present *Opinion* (Name No. 1648).

(3) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Numbers severally specified below :—

- (a) *anonyma* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, as suppressed under the Plenary Powers in (1) above (Name No. 585) ;
- (b) *camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* (a junior homonym of *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla*) (Name No. 586) ;
- (c) *innominata* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Neptis innominata* (a junior objective synonym of *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio lucilla*) (Name No. 587).

## I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 11th May 1957, Mr. Francis Hemming (*London*) and Mr. N. D. Riley (*British Museum (Natural History), London*) submitted the following joint application in which they asked the Commission in the interest of stability and universality in nomenclature to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, on the ground that this name which they explained had only recently been exhumed from obscurity, was unsuitable and undesirable :—

**Proposed suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name  
“*anonyma*” Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination  
“*Limenitis anonyma*” (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera)**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*London*)

and

N. D. RILEY, C.B.E.

(*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take such action as may be necessary to make it clear that the name *anonyma* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma* (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) possesses no status of availability in zoological nomenclature. For the reasons given below we are of the opinion that the above name and also the name *Neptis innominata* introduced in the same paper were published as an ironical protest against various changes which had recently been introduced in the nomenclature of the European butterflies, that they were not seriously put forward for use for the species concerned and therefore that they are already invalid under a decision by the Copenhagen (1953) Congress discussed later in the present paper. The circumstances of this case are set out below.

2. The names referred to above were published in 1872 (*The Zoologist* (2)(7) : 3074–3075) in a paper entitled “New Names for European Butterflies” written by an author named W. A. Lewis. Both names appeared on page 3074.

3. Lewis’s paper started with the following sentence : “The following corrections of synonymy appear to be rendered necessary by Dr. Staudinger’s ‘Catalog der Lepidopteren’ (1871), and Mr. W. F. Kirby’s ‘Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera’ (1871)”. This is followed by the names quoted above, to each of which was attached the word “*mihi*”. No descriptions were given for the new nominal species so established, the “indications” provided consisting of bibliographical references to names published by previous authors for the species concerned. Lewis’s note was then brought to a close by the following sentence :—“I propose to take an early opportunity of explaining these ‘reforms’ and of commenting upon the others (to the number of several dozens) now imminent. There appears a good prospect that we shall very soon have a quite new and really serviceable nomenclature”.

4. Lewis never published his promised explanation and the paper discussed above is fortunately his only venture into the field of zoological nomenclature.

5. Viewed superficially, Lewis's paper has at first sight the appearance of being a serious contribution to the subject, but closer inspection leaves no doubt in our mind that in fact it was not. In particular we are led to this conclusion by the following considerations: (1) The paper was written shortly after the publication of Staudinger's (1870) and Kirby's (1871) Catalogues, both of which had been severely criticised for the number of changes in current nomenclature introduced. If Lewis had been a specialist in this group of insects and had held views similar to that of the authors referred to above, he might well have thought it desirable to introduce further changes, but, as he was not such a specialist, it seems much more likely that he was one of those entomologists who objected to the changes introduced by Staudinger and Kirby respectively and that his purpose in writing the paper under consideration was to protest against, and to ridicule, the policy of name-changing adopted by the above authors. (2) That this was Lewis's intention seems to be strongly supported by the equivocal wording of the concluding sentence of his paper (quoted in paragraph 3 above). For if this was not his attitude why should he have placed in inverted commas the word "reforms" when describing the action taken by himself in his paper? This action of his seems inexplicable if he really considered that the introduction of the new names published in his paper represented a reform. If he had genuinely considered these names necessary, why should he have thought it necessary to promise an explanation of his reasons for bringing them forward. The remark that the introduction of these names, coupled with the promised introduction of other new names "to the number of several dozens" would very soon lead to "a quite new and really serviceable nomenclature" seems to be meaningless on any assumption other than that he was writing ironically and that in fact he was strongly opposed to the changing of well-established names. (3) These conclusions appear to us to be greatly strengthened by the choice by Lewis of the words "*anonyma*" and "*innominata*" as the new specific names which he was then introducing, for it seems to us impossible to believe that the adoption of these words as specific names could be regarded by anyone as being calculated to promote "a really serviceable nomenclature".

6. We are of the opinion therefore that the two names discussed above were introduced by Lewis as a protest against the recent action by Staudinger and Kirby in changing well-known names and that these two objectionable—and indeed ridiculous—names were not seriously put forward for use for the species concerned. If, as we believe, this is the correct interpretation of Lewis's paper, the names *anonyma* Lewis and *innominata* Lewis, as "names published for some purpose other than for use in zoological nomenclature" fall within the scope of the provision on this subject inserted in the *Règles* by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 (see 1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.*: 63, Decision 114) and possess no status in zoological nomenclature. We recognise, however, that it is sometimes difficult to determine with certainty whether a given paper is written seriously or whether it was composed in a spirit of irony or sarcasm. Moreover, even when the intention of a paper is clearly ironical to one reader, it may not appear so to another. In particular, an ironical intention in a paper, though clear to readers in whose native tongue the paper was written may not be so clear, and may not be clear at all, to readers whose native tongue is some other language. While adhering to our interpretation of Lewis's paper, we conclude therefore that this is a case where the Copenhagen decision referred to above is incapable of providing a definite and final decision. That situations of this kind might be expected to arise was indeed anticipated by the Copenhagen Congress, for in the concluding section of the Decision referred to above it

laid down that "any case where it is not clear whether the name in question was intended for use in zoological nomenclature should be referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for decision". It is in accordance with this provision that we now bring this case before the Commission. In view of the difficulties which, as we have explained, are sometimes involved in determining whether or not a given name was "published for some purpose other than for use in zoological nomenclature", we do not ask the Commission to pronounce upon Lewis's two names from this point of view. One of those names is (as we shall show) already objectively invalid for other reasons, while as regards the other our only object is to prevent its becoming the oldest available name for the species concerned. This being so, we consider that the simplest and most practical course will be to ask the International Commission to suppress the name concerned (*anonyma* Lewis) under its Plenary Powers, without reference to the question whether or not that name is already invalid under the Copenhagen decision discussed above.

#### (a) The species of "Limenitis" involved

7. In order to appreciate the position—from the taxonomic point of view—of the name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, it is necessary briefly to recall the chequered history of the nomenclature employed for the two small European species of the genus *Limenitis* Fabricius involved in this case. One of these species occurs in England, where it is known as "The White Admiral"; the second has a more southerly distribution in Europe and does not extend as far as England. We may refer to these species as Species "A" and Species "B" respectively. The first name to be given to either species was *Papilio camilla* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Mus. Lud. Utr.* : 304). This name, as is now known, applies to Species "A". Shortly after its publication this name was abandoned by Linnaeus who in 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1(2) : 781) renamed Species "A" *Papilio sibilla*. The first authors to deal simultaneously both with Species "A" and with Species "B" were Denis & Schiffermüller (1775, *Ankünd. syst. Werk. Schmett. Wien. Gegend* : 172) who used the specific name *sibilla* Linnaeus (in the incorrect form *sibylla*) for Species "A" and applied to Species "B" the name *camilla* which they treated as a new name. This arrangement continued in use until the early years of the present century, when a change was necessitated by the revival of the specific name *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, which for so long had been so strangely neglected. The change so introduced marked a sharp break in historical continuity, for it involved not only the attribution of the name *camilla* to Linnaeus instead of to Denis & Schiffermüller but also—and much more serious—the transfer of the name *camilla* from Species "B" to Species "A". This made it necessary to provide another name for Species "B". The oldest available name for that species was then believed to be the name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 165), as published in the combination *Papilio rivularis*. This was not a very satisfactory name, as by some authors (e.g. Werneburg, 1864, *Beitr. SchmettK.* 1 : 389) it had been identified with the species then known as *Neptis lucilla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). At the time in question it was, however, considered that this name applied to Species "B" and it was accordingly then introduced for that species. Thereafter for the next twenty-five years the name *rivularis* Scopoli was in general use for Species "B". A further break, however, occurred in 1933 when Higgins (*Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* 7 : 60, fig. 1 (facsimile of fig. 443 by Scopoli of *Pap. rivularis*)) demonstrated that Werneburg had been correct when he synonymised the name *rivularis* Scopoli with the *Neptis* species described in 1775 by Denis & Schiffermüller as

*Papilio lucilla*. Copies of Scopoli's *Ent. carn.* almost invariably lack the plates which are extremely scarce. A copy containing the plates had, however, been examined by Higgins who had found that Scopoli's figure (fig. 443) of his *Papilio rivularis* represented unmistakably a specimen of the species known as *Neptis lucilla*. That figure was taken by Higgins as the standard of reference for the interpretation of *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, and thus became the lectotype for that species. Higgins (: 61) provided the Austrian subspecies of Species "B" with a name, calling it *Limenitis schiffermulleri*,<sup>1</sup> which he based upon *Papilio camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, to which reference has been made above. The question of the name to be used for Species "B" as a whole remained, however, unsettled at that time, it being necessary to carry out a search of the literature in order to determine what was the oldest available name for any of the taxa subjectively associated with Species "B" as subspecies. This search was conducted as rapidly as possible and in the following year it was shown (Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* 67 : 2) that the oldest available name was *reducta* Staudinger, 1901, which was thereupon introduced for Species "B". The name *reducta* which was published in the combination *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var. *reducta*, was a name proposed by Staudinger (1901, in Staudinger & Rebel, *Cat. Lepid. pal. Faunengeb.* 1 : 22) for the subspecies of Species "B" occurring in Southern Armenia and Northern Persia.

8. We consider it important that there should be no further disturbance in the name to be used for Species "B" and we are of the opinion that such a disturbance would be particularly objectionable if it were to be occasioned by the introduction of the long-forgotten name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, which moreover, as we have explained, we hold to be already objectively invalid and therefore unavailable for use in zoological nomenclature. Fortunately, the name *anonyma* has thus far been employed by only two authors in works of a general character (Verity, 1950 (*Farfalle diurne d'Italia* 4) ; 1952 (*Var. géogr. sais. Pap. diurn. France* 2) ; Forster, 1955 (*Die Schmett. Mitteleurop.* 2)) and has not had time to come into any general use, being still unknown to most workers. The moment is therefore very opportune for its suppression under the Plenary Powers. This is the course which we recommend for the consideration of the International Commission. As part of this proposal we ask that the name *anonyma* Lewis, suppressed as proposed, should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*. Under the Completeness-of-Opinions Rule the specific name *camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Papilio*) (as a junior homonym of *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Papilio*)) should be placed on the same *Index*, while the following names should be placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* : (a) *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Papilio*) [oldest available specific name for Species "A"] ; (b) *reducta* Staudinger, 1901 (*Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var.) [oldest available specific name for Species "B"] ; (c) *schiffermulleri* Higgins, 1933 (*Limenitis*) [oldest available name for the Central European subspecies of Species "B", being based upon the invalid name *Papilio camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775] ; (d) *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763 (*Papilio*), as defined by the lectotype selected by Higgins (1933) [oldest available specific name for the *Neptis* species formerly known by the later name *Neptis lucilla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)].

<sup>1</sup> The entomologist after whom this taxon was named was Ignaz Schiffermüller. This specific name should therefore have been printed as *schiffermulleri* or less desirably as *schiffermülleri*. It was, however, published in the incorrect form *schiffermulleri*. Under the relevant decision of the Copenhagen Congress (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 57-58, Decision 101) the incorrect form for this word is not liable to emendation and is accordingly employed here.

## (b) The species of "Neptis" involved

9. The species of the genus *Neptis* Fabricius involved in the present case is the species which (as explained in paragraph 7 above) was for long known as *Neptis lucilla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) but which, as Higgins (1933) showed was first named as *Papilio rivularis* by Scopoli in 1763. Lewis in the paper with which we are here concerned rejected the name *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller] as a "n. Cat.", meaning presumably that he regarded it as having been a *nomen nudum* as introduced by those authors, and, believing the species to be without a valid name, called it *Neptis innominata*. The name so given would have been superfluous, even if Lewis had been correct in rejecting the name *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], for it would have been a junior subjective synonym of the name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763. Contrary to the view expressed by Lewis, the name *lucilla* Schiffermüller though only very briefly described, is not a *nomen nudum* and therefore possesses the status of availability. Accordingly, the name *innominata* Lewis is not only a junior subjective synonym of *rivularis* Scopoli but is in addition a junior objective synonym of *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller]. It is thus an objectively invalid name, quite apart from the question whether or not it was seriously published as a name for use in zoological nomenclature, a subject on which we have expressed our view earlier in the present paper. In the circumstances the only action required is to place the name *innominata* Lewis, 1872, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*, for the necessary counterpart action, namely the addition of the specific name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, to the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*, has already been recommended in paragraph 8 above.

## Recommendations

10. For the reasons set out in the present application the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:—

- (1) to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (2) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*:—
  - (a) *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* ;
  - (b) *reducta* Staudinger, 1901, as published in the combination *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var. *reducta* ;
  - (c) *schiffermulleri* Higgins, 1933, as published in the combination *Limenitis schiffermulleri* ;
  - (d) *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio rivularis*, as interpreted by the lectotype selected by Higgins (1933) (fig. 443 published by Scopoli) ;
- (3) to place the under-mentioned specific names on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*:—
  - (a) *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, as proposed in (1) above to be suppressed under the Plenary Powers ;



- (b) *camilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla* (a junior homonym of *camilla* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio camilla*);
- (c) *innominata* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Neptis innominata* (a junior objective synonym of *lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio lucilla*).

## II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

**2. Registration of the present application :** Upon the receipt of the present application, the question of the possible use of the Plenary Powers for the purpose of suppressing the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 1180.

**3. Publication of the present application :** The present application was sent to the printer on 4th June 1957 and was published on 26th August of the same year in Part 8 of Volume 13 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Hemming (F.), & Riley (N.D.), 1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 13 : 257-263).

**4. Issue of Public Notices :** Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51-56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given (a) in Part 8 of Volume 13 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which the application submitted by Mr. Hemming and Mr. Riley was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to four general zoological serial publications and to eight entomological serials.

**5. Support received from two lepidopterists :** Two lepidopterists (Union of South Africa, one ; U.S.A., one) intimated their support for the action proposed to be taken in the present case. The communications so received are reproduced in the immediately following paragraphs.

**6. Support received from G. van Son :** On 3rd December 1957, Dr. G. van Son (*Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa*), to whom separates of a number of recent applications, including the present, had been sent, replied as follows :—

I completely agree to the proposed recommendations concerning each one of the items dealt with, in their entirety and hope they will be sanctioned by the International Commission.

**7. Support received from Cyril F. dos Passos :** On 16th December 1957, Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (*Mendham, N.J., U.S.A.*) intimated as follows his support for the action proposed in the present case :—

With reference to the proposal of N. D. Riley and yourself for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the specific name *anonyma* Lewis (W.A.), 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma* (Class

Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) (1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* vol. 13, pt. 8, pp. 257-263), I am in agreement respecting your recommendations on page 262 but not with your reasoning respecting Lewis's alleged motives in publishing that name.

**8. No objection received to the general purposes of the present application :** No objection to the general purposes of the present application was received from any source, though a criticism on a point of detail was furnished by one Member of the Commission (paragraph 9 below).

**9. A criticism received from J. Chester Bradley from a procedural point of view and suggested adoption of the neotype procedure :** On 23rd October 1957 there was received in the Office of the Commission a communication from Professor J. Chester Bradley (*Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*), in which, without entering into the merits of the proposal submitted, he expressed the opinion that from the procedural basis the proposal was defective, it not being the case, in his view, that a lectotype for the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, had been effectively selected by Higgins in 1933. Professor Bradley added that in the circumstances it would, in his view, be "much better procedure to establish a modern specimen as a neotype". This communication was transmitted to the applicants in this case for comments. Mr. Hemming replied on 26th February 1958 and Mr. Riley on 4th March 1958. The three documents in question are reproduced below.

## PART 1

### Criticism by J. Chester Bradley of a procedural aspect of the proposals submitted in Application Z.N.(S.) 1180 (" *Limenitis anonyma* ")

*Bull.* 13 : 257-263. *Limenitis anonyma*. On p. 260 the following statement occurs : " That figure was taken by Higgins as the standard of reference for the interpretation of *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, and thus became the lectotype for that species." A lectotype is and can only be a specimen (cf. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 186) "A single specimen selected . . . from a series of syntypes", but (cf. Copenhagen Decisions, para. 137, sub-para. 4) an original figure may be selected to represent the lectotype. Hence para. 10 (2, d) of the application should read " by the figure selected to represent the lectotype ".

In my view a restrictive action, such as that taken by Higgins, cannot be recognised as being sufficient to establish a lectotype. I think that a definite statement that a lectotype is being established should be insisted on. Since no such statement appears to have been made by Higgins, I think it would be much better procedure to establish a modern specimen as a neotype.

In this case it may make no difference. But in other instances to establish a figure to represent a lectotype when the specimen from which it was drawn is not known to exist, could have the effect of making a *nomen dubium* of the species.

Suppose that it were now to be found that there are two species of *Limenitis* with southerly distribution that cannot be distinguished except by genitalia. *L. rivularis*, if interpretable from a figure only, would become a *nomen dubium*, whereas if a specimen existed as a neotype and a male had been properly chosen, it could be definitely identified taxonomically.

## PART 2

## Comments by the applicants on the issues raised by Professor Chester Bradley

## (a) Comment furnished by Francis Hemming (London)

Professor J. Chester Bradley has furnished some observations on the application submitted by Mr. Riley and myself regarding the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*. I have considered these carefully and submit the following observations.

2. Three points are made by Professor Bradley, namely :—

- (a) that in paragraph 7 of our application (: 260) where, when discussing Higgins's action in 1933, we said that he had taken the previously overlooked figure of Scopoli's to be the lectotype of *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, it would have been more correct for us to have stated that Higgins designated that figure to represent the lectotype, since lectotypes must be specimens and cannot be figures ;
- (b) that, in his (Professor Bradley's) view, Higgins's action should not be regarded as constituting the designation of the above figure to represent the lectotype of the above species, because Higgins did not use the word "lectotype", a requirement which Professor Bradley considers ought to be regarded as being an essential requirement in such a case ;
- (c) that it would be better if the interpretation of *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli were to be determined by a neotype rather than by the figure provided by Scopoli at the time when he published this name.

3. As regards Professor Bradley's Point (a) I agree that a drafting point does arise here. It would, I consider, have been better if, instead of speaking of Higgins having designated Scopoli's figure to be the lectotype, we had used a phrase which has been employed by other authors when making similar applications to the Commission and had spoken of "the specimen figured by Scopoli" as having been designated by Higgins to be the lectotype of Scopoli's nominal species *Papilio rivularis*.

4. I am unable to accept the argument advanced by Professor Bradley in his Point (b). In my view nothing could be clearer than the action taken by Higgins in this matter. As explained in our application, he (i) pointed out that, although for a good many years the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli had been taken by many but not all authors as representing the Continental (non-British) White Admiral species of the genus *Limenitis* and the name *rivularis* had been used in that sense, the figure given by Scopoli (a facsimile of which was provided by Higgins) represented a superficially similar but actually very different species belonging to the genus *Neptis*, (ii) stated that in consequence the name *rivularis* Scopoli applied to the *Neptis* species and not to the *Limenitis* species, as had erroneously been considered by many authors, and (iii) gave a new name (*schiffermulleri*) to the Austrian subspecies of the *Limenitis* species which was left without a name now that it was seen that the name *rivularis* Scopoli was not applicable to it. Nothing, in my view, could be more categorical than the action taken by Higgins in this matter and his action appears to us to fulfil all the requirements which are called for, or which could reasonably be called for, in such

a case. It is true that Higgins did not actually use the word "lectotype", but, although I consider that it would be of advantage that that word should be used by authors when making such determinations, I am strongly of the opinion that it would be a retrograde step if such a requirement were to be inserted in the *Règles* and one which would be rightly open to the charge of what Dr. J. Brookes Knight of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., termed "ritualism" (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 68-70, Item 6) when in a different context the Commission gave a ruling that the failure to take certain formal steps invalidated a name, even though from a commonsense point of view the action taken by the author concerned was perfectly clear and there was not the slightest reason why the name concerned should be rejected.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, the adoption of such a rule would, in my opinion, be highly undesirable, for it would invalidate many long-established lectotype selections and would lead to undesirable and pointless name-changing.

5. Nor am I able to accept the suggestion put forward in Professor Bradley's Point (c). It seems to me that there is no valid reason why a neotype should be set up for the purpose of providing for the interpretation of the species of the genus *Neptis* (not of the genus *Limenitis*, as inadvertently stated in Professor Bradley's note) to which the name *Papilio rivularis*, Scopoli, 1763, is properly applicable, for the taxon concerned is clearly recognisable from the figure provided by Scopoli himself. There are two further reasons why, in my view, the neotype procedure would be undesirable in this case, namely (a) that that procedure is cumbersome and slow and its adoption would greatly delay the taking of a decision on the proposals submitted without conferring any corresponding gain, and (b) that the resort to the neotype procedure in the case of a taxon (such as the European *Neptis* species concerned), which has been known for nearly two hundred years and as to the interpretation of which there is no doubt, would offend against the Copenhagen Rule that neotypes "are not to be designated for themselves alone, or as a curatorial routine" but are to be designated "only in exceptional circumstances when they are desirable in the interests of stability" (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 28, Decision 34).

(b) Comment furnished by N. D. Riley (British Museum  
(Natural History), London)

I am grateful to Professor Chester Bradley for furnishing observations on our application relating to the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*.

I consider that, though it would have been better had Higgins unequivocally set up a lectotype, in this case (almost to use Professor Bradley's own words) lack of such specific restriction "makes no difference", the identification of the species under discussion not being in doubt. Higgins's action, followed by that taken by Mr. Hemming and myself, seems to me adequate for the purposes in view.

As regards the interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, it will be apparent that there are no "exceptional circumstances" (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 28, Decision 34) calling for the making of a neotype in this case. I consider that to make one is therefore not only unnecessary but undesirable.

<sup>2</sup> The Ruling here referred to was later rescinded by the Commission with the approval of The Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 78 - 80)

### III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

**10. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(58)5 :** On 17th March 1958 a Voting Paper (V.P.(58)5), together with a statement giving the text of the communications reproduced in paragraph 9 above, was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against, "the proposal relating to the specific name *anonyma* Lewis, 1872, as published in the combination *Limenitis anonyma*, and matters associated therewith, as set out in Points (1) to (3) in paragraph 10 on pages 262 to 263 in Volume 13 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*" [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 10 of the paper reproduced in the first paragraph of the present *Opinion*].

**11. The Prescribed Voting Period :** As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 17th June 1958.

**12. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(58)5 :** At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(58)5 was as follows :—

(a) *Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty-one (21) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received) :*

Holthuis ; Lemche ; Hering ; Mayr ; Vokes ; Prantl ; Key<sup>3</sup>; Jaczewski ; Dymond ; Riley ; Bonnet ; Bodenheimer ; Boschma<sup>4</sup>; do Amaral ; Sylvester-Bradley ; Cabrera ; Bradley (J.C.) ; Stoll ; Hemming ; Kühnelt ; Tortonese ;

(b) *Negative Votes, one (1) :*  
Mertens ;

(c) *On Leave of Absence, one (1) :*  
Miller ;

(d) *Voting Papers not returned, one (1) :*  
Hankó.

**13. Declaration of Result of Vote :** On 18th June 1958, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(58)5, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 12 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

**14. Submission of a Revised Proposal relating to the recognition of a lectotype for the nominal species " *Papilio rivularis* " Scopoli, 1763 :** On 21st June 1958, Mr. Hemming as Secretary (a) reviewed certain representations regarding the recognition of a lectotype for the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, which had been received during the Prescribed Voting Period in respect

<sup>3</sup> Subject to the reservation as regards proposal (2)(d) set out in the note reproduced in Part 2 of the Appendix to the Minute by the Secretary reproduced in paragraph 14 of the present *Opinion*.

<sup>4</sup> Subject to the reservation as regards proposal (2)(d) set out in the note reproduced in Part 1 of the Appendix to the Minute referred to in the immediately preceding Footnote.

of Voting Paper V.P.(58)5, these representations being supplementary to those which had been received after the publication of the present application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and before the issue of the above Voting Paper<sup>5</sup>, and (b) executed a Minute as follows containing certain directions as to the action to be taken in connection with the preparation of the Ruling required for the *Opinion* to be prepared for giving effect to the decision taken by the Commission on the aforesaid Voting Paper :—

**Question of the designation of a lectotype for the nominal species  
“*Papilio rivularis*” Scopoli, 1763**

By FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

(*Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

In connection with the preparation of the Ruling to be given in the *Opinion* embodying the decision taken by the Commission by its vote on Voting Paper V.P.(58)5 it has been necessary to give further consideration to the question of the designation of a lectotype for the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, which formed the subject of proposal (2)(d) in the application dealt with in the above Voting Paper.

2. In the original application in this case the applicants (Hemming & Riley) took the view that a lectotype for the above species had been effectively selected by Higgins (L.G.) in 1933 when that author (a) had published a facsimile representation of the figure (fig. 443) given by Scopoli for this species in 1763 and (b) had introduced a new name (*Limenitis schiffermulleri*) for the species to which the specific name *rivularis* Scopoli had until then been widely applied. In the interval between the publication of the application in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and the close of the Prescribed Six-Month Waiting Period the above view in regard to this matter was contested by Commissioner J. Chester Bradley (*Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.*). The document so submitted, together with the comments thereon furnished by the applicants, was communicated to the Members of the Commission simultaneously with the issue of the Voting Paper (V.P.(58)5) relating to this case.

3. At the time of the voting on the above Voting Paper, Professor Bradley while supporting the application submitted, excluded from the approval so given the portion of the proposal relating to the recognition of Higgins's (1933) action as constituting a lectotype selection for the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli. A similar reservation was made by Dr. K. H. L. Key (*Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*). The documents so furnished are reproduced in Parts 1 and 2 respectively of the Appendix to the present Minute. The foregoing documents were communicated by the Office of the Commission to the applicants for comment. The communication received in reply from Mr. Francis Hemming (*London*), the senior applicant, is reproduced in Part 3 of the Appendix to the present Minute.

4. In the document referred to above Mr. Hemming, while adhering to his original standpoint, took up a suggestion made by Dr. Key that complete agreement might be secured in the present matter if, without prejudice to the interpretation of the status of Higgins's action in 1933, a formal lectotype selection in the same sense were now to be made in the most rigorous terms. Such a selection was accordingly made in the penultimate paragraph of

<sup>5</sup> For the representations here referred to see paragraph 9 of the present *Opinion*.

the communication submitted. In the same communication it was suggested that that document should itself be incorporated in the Commission's *Opinion* in this case, this being necessary in view of the fact that the lectotype selection in question will become effective and binding only when the communication containing it is duly published. In the concluding paragraph Mr. Hemming asked that, so far as concerns the selection of a lectotype for the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, the revised proposals submitted might be regarded as replacing those put forward in the original application.

5. As Secretary to the Commission, I am of the opinion that the needs of the present case will best be met by the adoption of the revised proposals outlined above, having regard to the fact that those proposals meet completely the apprehensions expressed by Commissioners Bradley and Key, while being acceptable also to the applicants in the present case, being indeed actually put forward by those specialists. Accordingly, in the foregoing capacity I now hereby direct as follows, namely :—

- (1) that the present Minute with the attached Appendix containing the communications received from Commissioners Bradley, Key and Hemming be reproduced in the *Opinion* to be prepared for the purpose of giving effect to the vote taken by the Commission on Voting Paper V.P.(58)5 ;
- (2) that in the portion of the Ruling to be given in the foregoing *Opinion* relating to the entry on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* of the specific name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the combination *Papilio rivularis*, the selection as the lectotype of the above nominal species of the specimen shown in figure 443 in the work by Scopoli entitled *Entomologia Carniolica* be attributed to Hemming (F.) and treated as having been first published in the *Opinion* to be rendered in the present case in the document reproduced in Part 3 of the Appendix to the present Minute instead of to "Higgins (1933)" as originally proposed.

#### APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S MINUTE DATED 21<sup>ST</sup> JUNE 1958

##### The question of the designation of a lectotype for the nominal species " *papilio rivularis* " Scopoli, 1763

###### Part 1

Comment by J. CHESTER BRADLEY

(dated 11th May 1958)

I vote for the proposal . . . except (2, d). I vote to eliminate " the lectotype selected by Higgins (1933) " so that the last phrase will read " as interpreted by fig. 443 published by Scopoli, 1763 ".

###### Part 2

Comment by K. H. L. KEY

(dated 23rd March 1958)

I vote for the proposal . . . except as regards the words " as interpreted by the lectotype . . . by Scopoli " (para. 10 (2)(d)), which I consider should be deleted.

I consider no evidence has been submitted of any intention by Higgins to select a single type or to select a figure to represent a single type. It appears rather that Higgins merely rediscovered the figure (as he might have rediscovered an overlooked sentence of the description) and found it to be crucial to the recognition of the species. I would not object to the wording “. . . as interpreted by the fig. 443 published by Scopoli”, but if it is considered essential to have a lectotype cited, then I think Hemming and Riley should select it. They could, of course, select the specimen figured by Scopoli.

### Part 3

Comment by FRANCIS HEMMING

(letter dated 20th June 1958)

I am grateful for having been afforded an opportunity of considering the observations as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, annexed by Commissioners Key and Bradley to their copies of Voting Paper V.P.(58)5.

I must say first that I stand firmly by the view expressed in my letter of 26th February last that Mr. Riley and I were correct when in our original application we interpreted the action taken by Lionel Higgins in 1933 (*Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* 7 : 60-61, fig. 1 (facsimile of fig. 443 of Scopoli, 1763)) as constituting a valid selection by Higgins of the *Neptis* specimen figured by Scopoli to be the lectotype of the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* established by that author. However, in the circumstances now disclosed I agree that the matter should be placed beyond reach of further discussion and I consider that the best means of attaining that end is that suggested by Dr. Key, namely, that an unequivocal lectotype selection should now be made for the above nominal species.

I accordingly hereby select the specimen figured by Scopoli as figure 443 in the work entitled *Entomologia Carniolica* to be the lectotype of the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, and I now designate it as such.

Further, I would suggest that, in order to secure due publication, the text of the present letter should be included in the *Opinion* to be rendered in this case. Finally, I shall be glad if, so far as concerns the designation of a lectotype for the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, the present communication may be taken as being in substitution for the proposals on the above question submitted in our original application.

**15. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present “Opinion”** : On 24th June 1958, Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(58)5, subject to the rectification in the matter of the recognition of a lectotype for the nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, specified in the Minute executed by the Secretary on 21st June 1958<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> For the text of the document here referred to see paragraph 14 of the present *Opinion*.



**16. Original References for Specific Names :** The following are the original reference for the specific names placed by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* on the *Official List* or, as the case may be, on the *Official Index* of names of taxa belonging to the species-category :—

*anonyma*, *Limenitis*, Lewis (W.A.), 1872, *The Zoologist* (2)(7) : 3074

*camilla*, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1763, *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 304

*camilla*, *Papilio*, [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankundung. syst. Werkes Schmett. Wien. Gegend* : 172

*innominata*, *Neptis*, Lewis (W.A.), 1872, *The Zoologist* (2)(7) : 3074

*reducta*, *Limenitis camilla* Schiff. var., Staudinger, 1901, in Staudinger & Rebel, *Cat. Lepid. pal. Faunengeb.* 1 : 22

*rivularis*, *Papilio*, Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 165

*schiffermulleri* [sic], *Limenitis*, Higgins, 1933, *Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* 7 : 61

**17. Reference for the selection of a lectotype for a nominal species :** The following is the reference for the selection of a lectotype for a nominal species specified in the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

For *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli,  
1763

Hemming (F.), 1959, *Ops. Decls. int.*  
*Comm. zool. Nomencl.* 20 : 326

**18. Generic Names involved in the present case :** The two generic names involved in the present case, *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807, and *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807, have already been placed on the *Official List* (see 1958, *Off. List gen. Names Zool.*, First Instalm. : 81, 90) and no further action is called for in this connection.

**19. Compliance with Prescribed Procedures :** The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf.

**20. "Opinion" Number :** The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Five Hundred and Sixty-Two (562) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Twenty-Fourth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Eight.

*Secretary to the International Commission  
on Zoological Nomenclature*

FRANCIS HEMMING

